

Cloud / Solar Analysis and Forecasting with LAPS

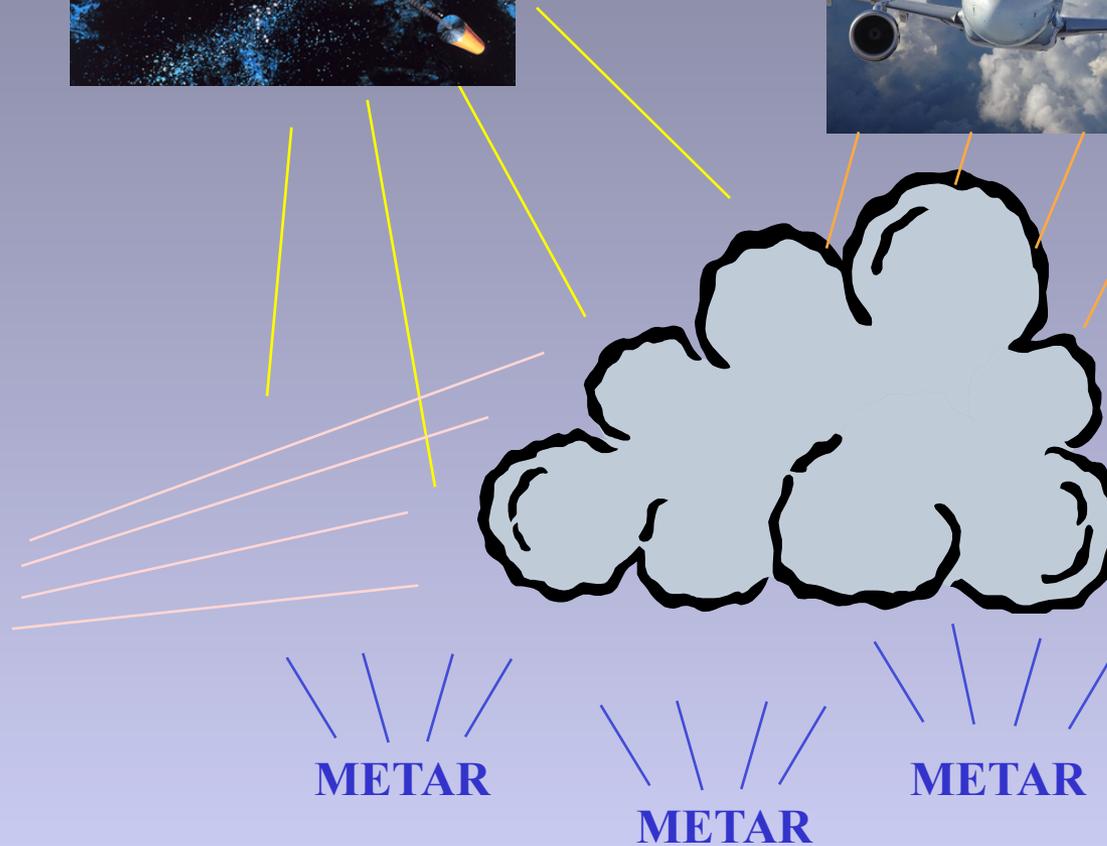
Steve Albers, Zoltan Toth, Yuanfu Xie, Hongli Jiang, Paul Schultz
NOAA/ESRL/GSD/FAB & CIRA

2nd LAPS User Workshop
October, 2012

LAPS Cloud analysis

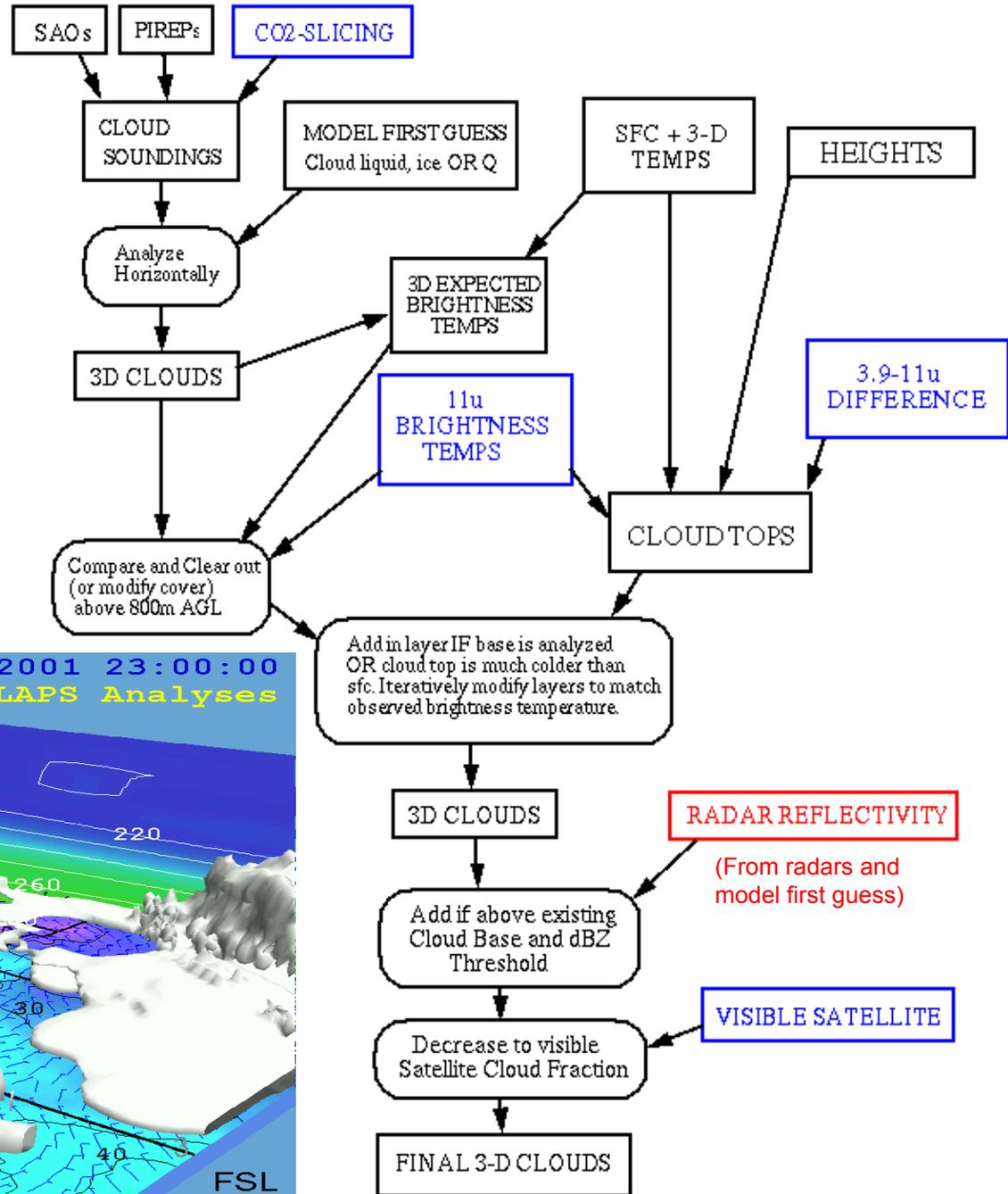


First Guess →

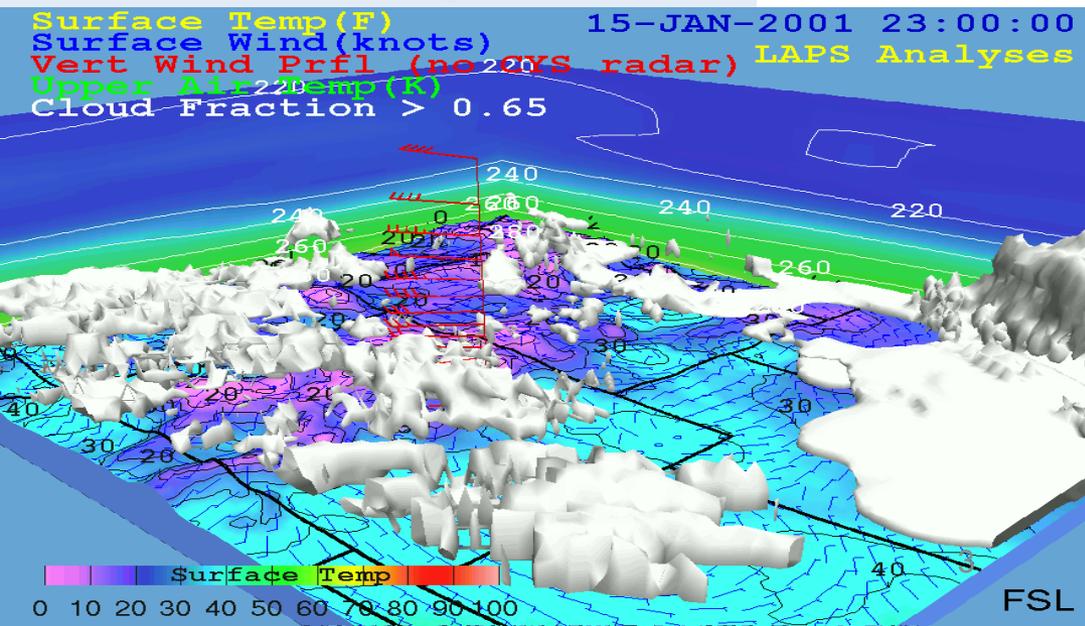


Cloud Analysis Flow Chart

LAPS CLOUD ANALYSIS



Cloud Fraction 3-D Isosurface



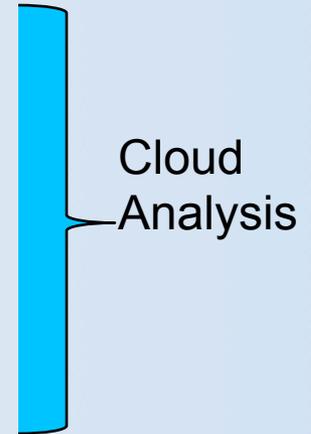
Satellite use in LAPS / STMAS

(GOES / SEVIRI*)

- 11 micron IR (Imager)
- 3.9 micron data (Imager)
- Visible (Imager - with terrain albedo database)
- CO2-Slicing method (Cloud-top pressure)

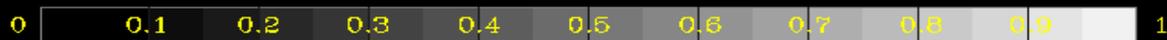
**2010 Paper with Italian Collaborators*

- Cloud-Drift Winds
- Retrieved Soundings (T, Td)

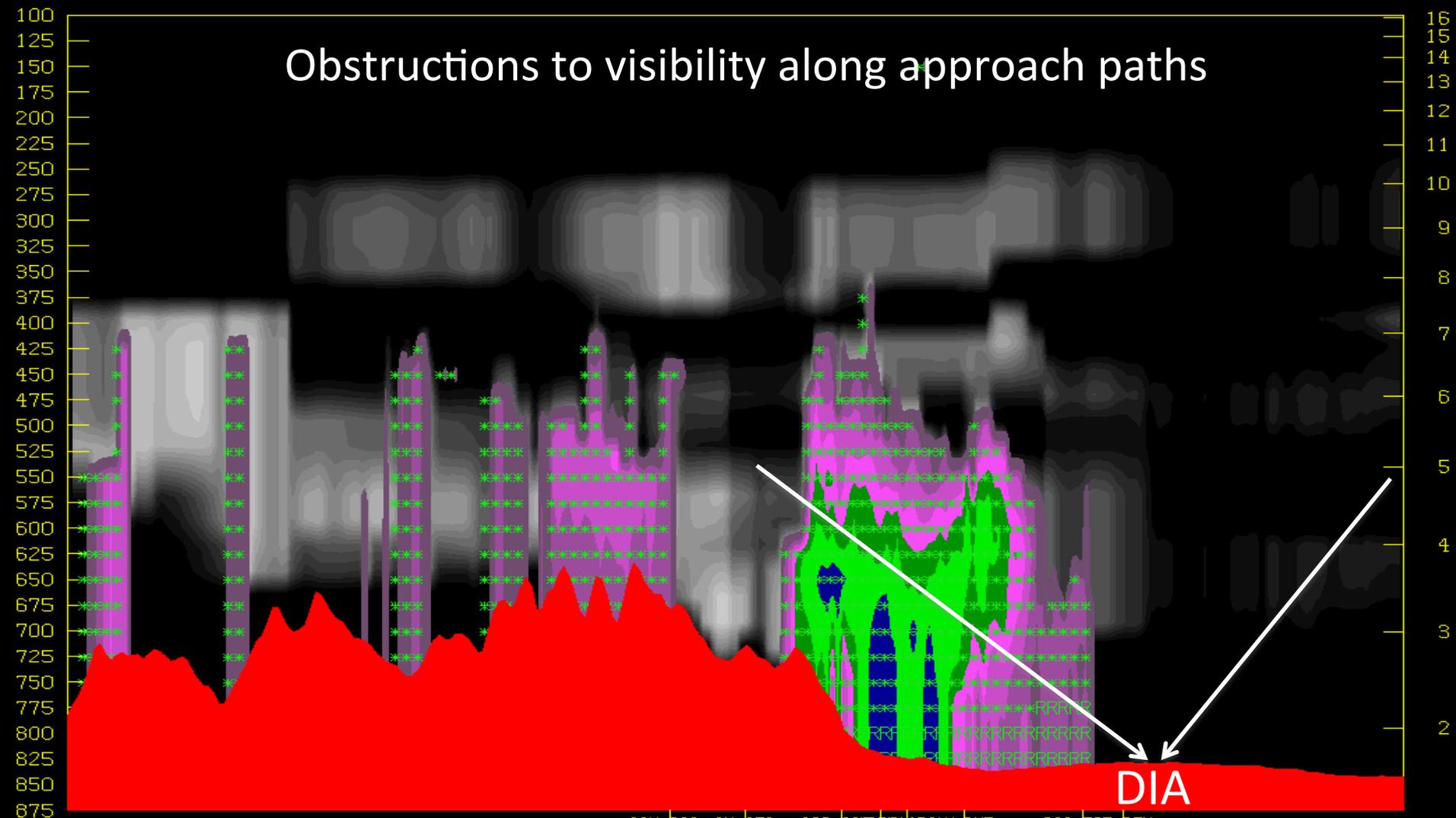


Cloud / Reflectivity / Precip Type (1km 15-min analysis)

NOAA/ESRL LAPS



Obstructions to visibility along approach paths



DIA

39.82
-106.95 Gridded Cloud Cover X-Sect
LAPS Reflectivity Vert X-Sect 5 VT 23-Mar-2010 2000 UTC -104.05
LAPS Precip Type VT 23-Mar-2010 2000 UTC

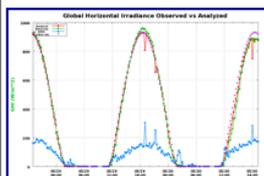
laps_hwt domain

latest initialization: 121511200

~150 Oklahoma/Texas mesonet stations

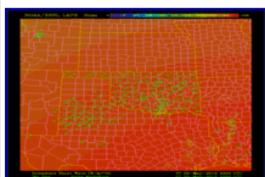
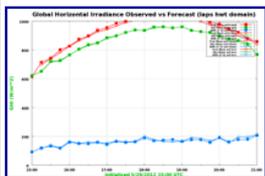
Analysis

Global Horizontal Irradiance



1500 UTC run

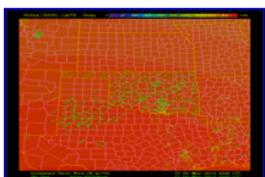
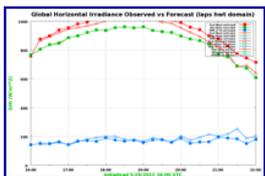
GHI Forecast



Montage

1600 UTC run

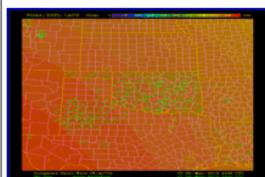
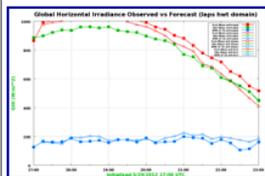
GHI Forecast



Montage

1700 UTC run

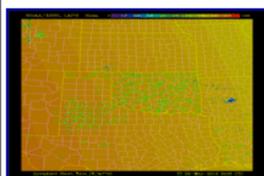
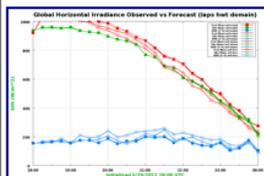
GHI Forecast



Montage

1800 UTC run

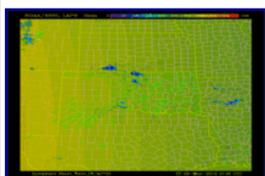
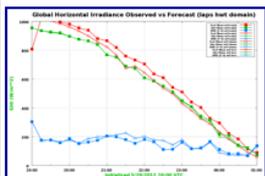
GHI Forecast



Montage

1900 UTC run

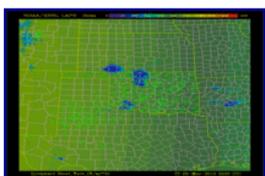
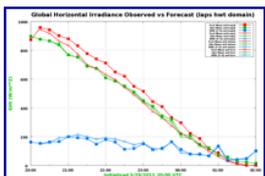
GHI Forecast



Montage

2000 UTC run

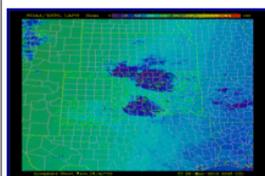
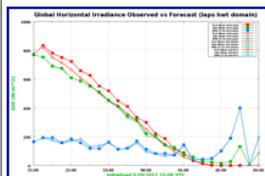
GHI Forecast



Montage

2100 UTC run

GHI Forecast



Montage

Solar Radiation Web Page

Verified at station locations measuring global solar radiation on time scales ≤ 15 min

Mean Analyzed / Forecast

Mean Observed

RMS differences

Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) Analysis

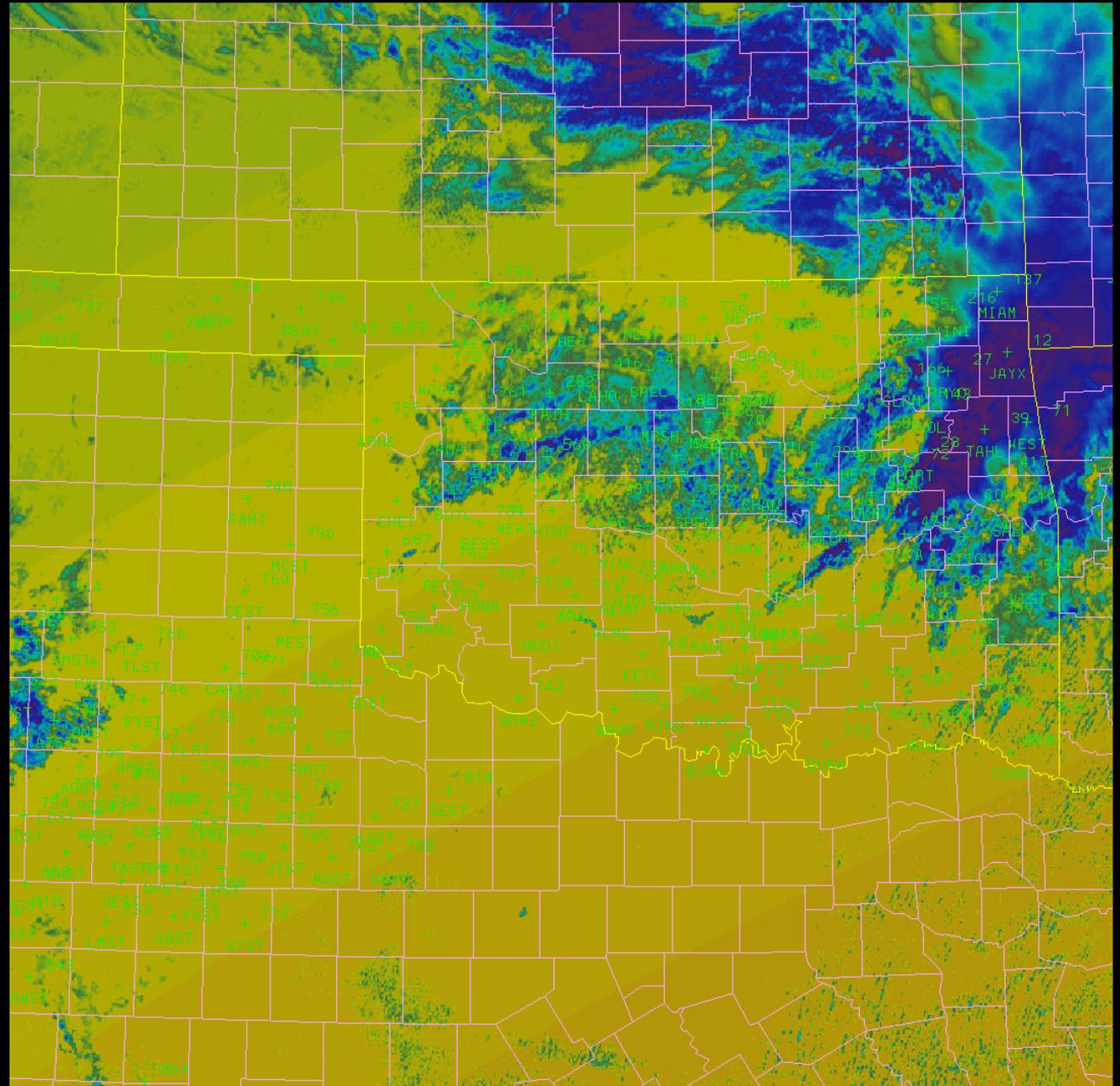
- ❑ Derived from 3-D cloud fraction analysis and simple clear-sky solar radiation calculation
 - High Resolution (e.g. 1km)
 - Rapid Update (e.g. 15min)
 - Compares well with independent observations

- ❑ $GHI = I_0 t a f$
 - I_0 = Top of Atmosphere Normal Incident Radiation
 - T = Overall Transmittance (0.73)
 - $a = 0.9 * \sin(\text{altitude}) + 0.1 * \sin^2(\text{altitude})$
 - f = cloud fraction term

Global Horizontal Irradiance Analysis + Observations

3-Frames at 15-minute interval

Utilizes GOES imagery and other data within 3-D cloud analysis allowing rapid 1km resolution update



Downward Short Wave (W/m^{**2})
Sfc Obs Solar Radiation

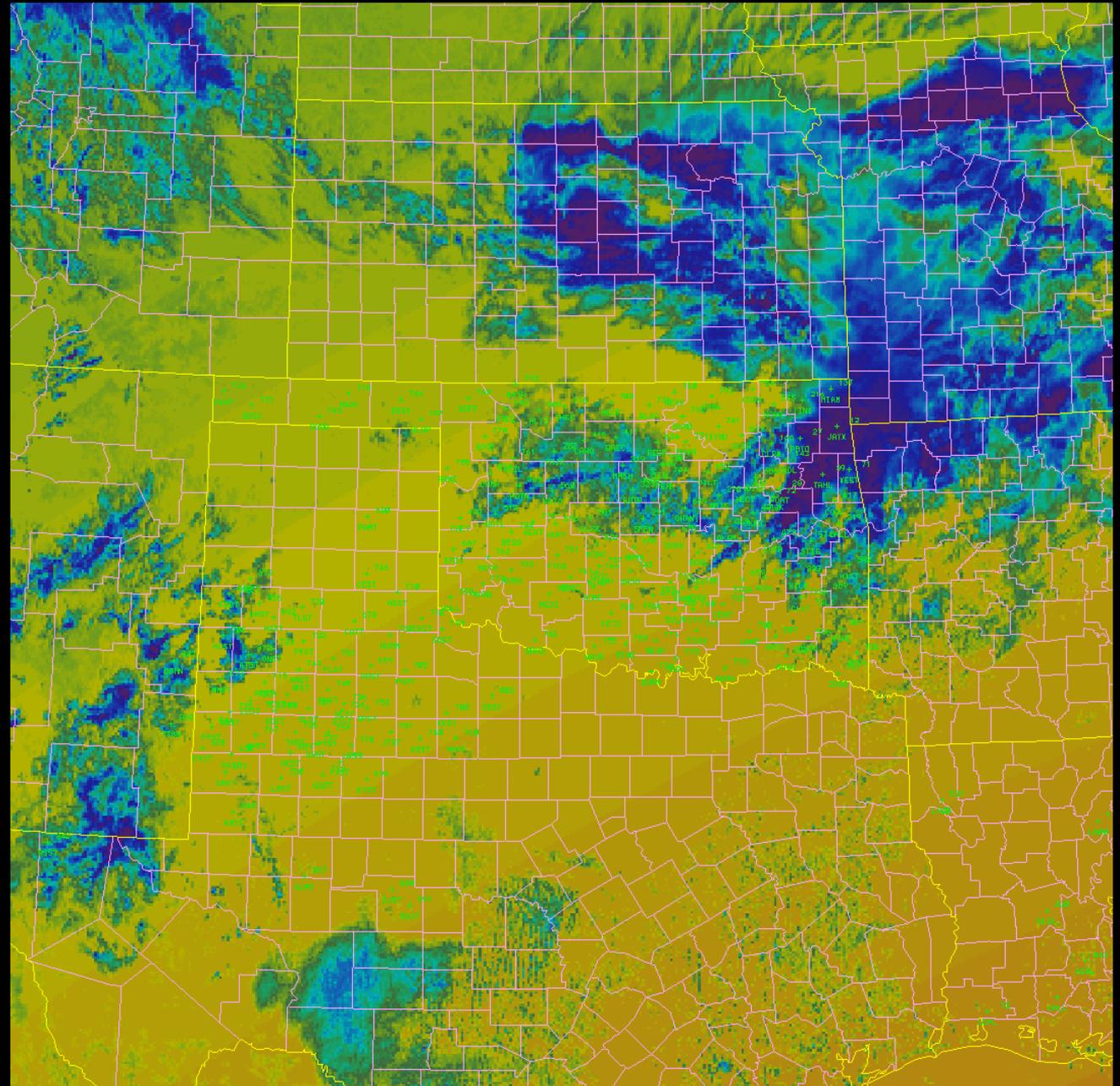
VT 26-Sep-2012 1715 UTC
VT 26-Sep-2012 1715 UTC

Global Horizontal Irradiance Analysis + Observations

Partly Cloudy Case

3-Frames at 15-minute interval

Utilizes GOES imagery and other data within 3-D cloud analysis allowing rapid 1km resolution update

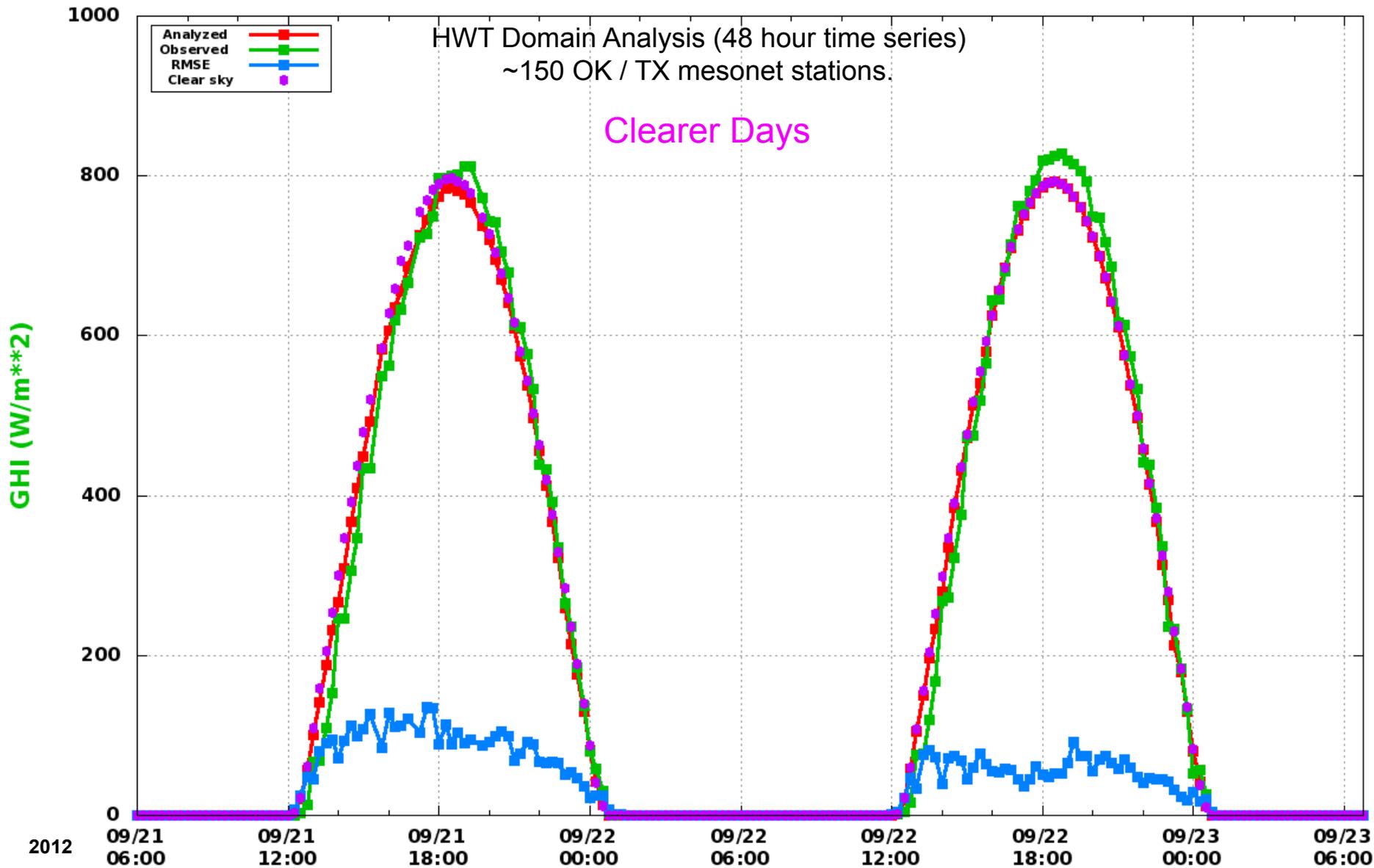


Downward Short Wave (W/m**2)
Sfc Obs Solar Radiation

VT 26-Sep-2012 1715 UTC
VT 26-Sep-2012 1715 UTC

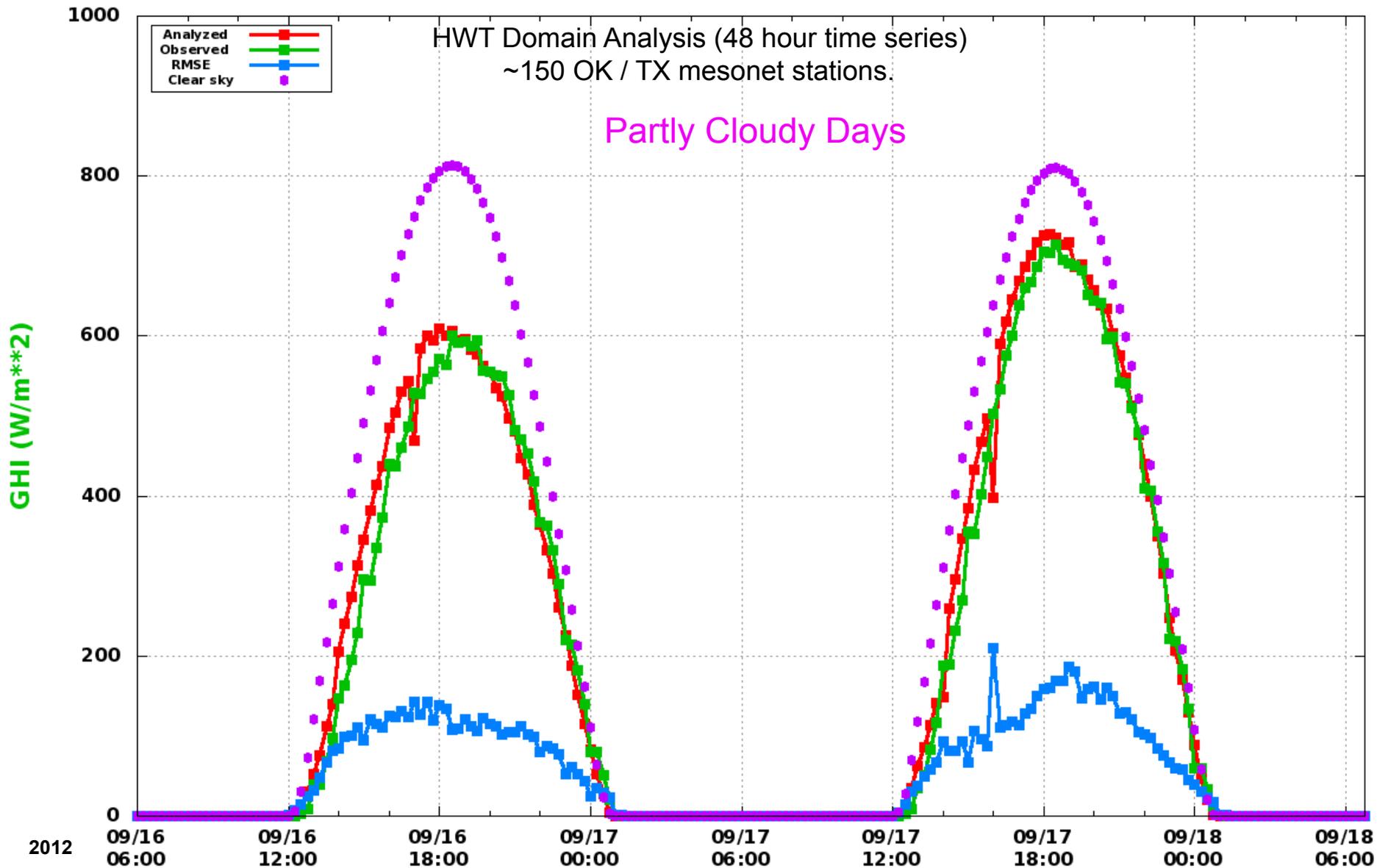
Solar Radiation Analysis (GHI) Verification

Global Horizontal Irradiance Analyzed vs Obs. (stmas hwt domain)



Solar Radiation Analysis (GHI) Verification

Global Horizontal Irradiance Analyzed vs Obs. (stmas hwt domain)



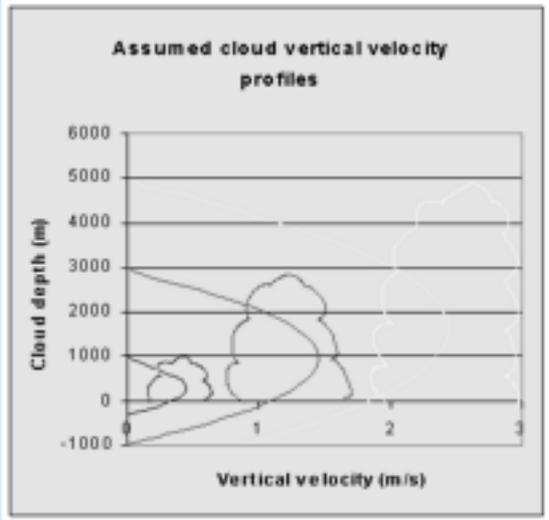
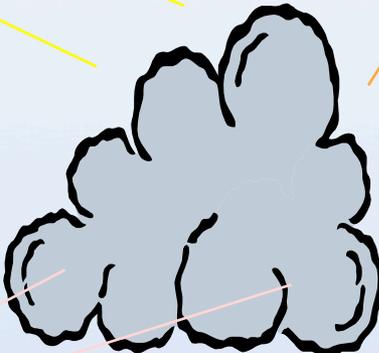
Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) Forecast

- ❑ **Generated from LAPS initialized WRF model**
 - Uses WRF Downward Short-Wave Radiation Output
 - Dudhia Short-Wave Scheme
 - Thompson Microphysics

- ❑ **“Hot-Start” procedure used to help get clouds into model**
 - Vertical Velocity / Horizontal Divergence
 - Temperature / Height Adjustment
 - Hydrometeor Assimilation
 - Consistent Water Vapor Fields

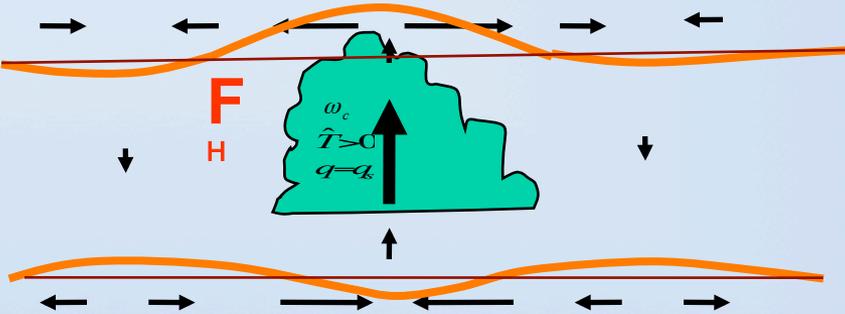
LAPS HOT START INITIALIZATION

Three-Dimensional Cloud Analysis



METAR

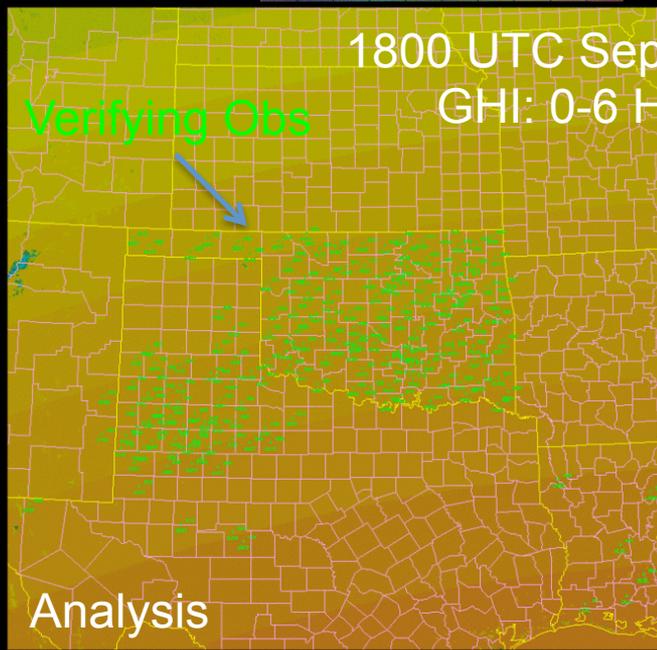
+ FIRST GUESS



NOAA STMAS HWT 3km 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

1800 UTC September 22, 2012
GHI: 0-6 Hour Montage

Verifying Obs



Analysis

Downward Short Wave (W/m^{**2}) VT 22-Sep-2012 1800 UTC
Sfc Obs Solar Radiation VT 22-Sep-2012 1800 UTC

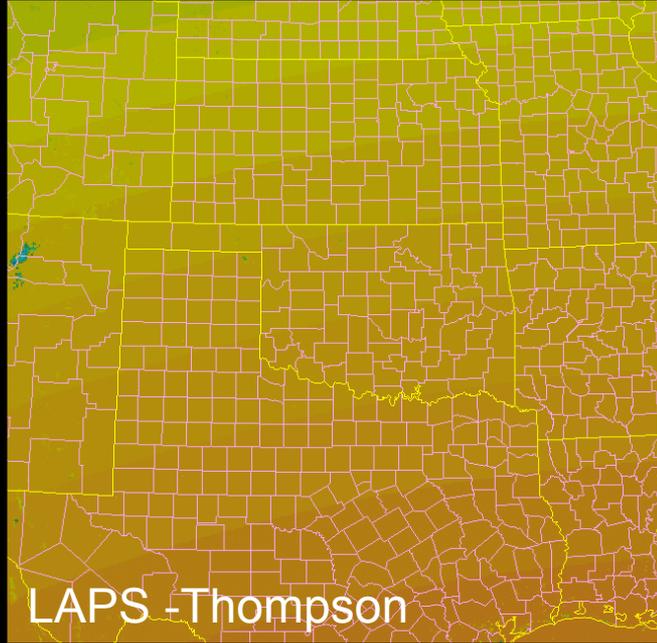
NOAA STMAS HWT 3km 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



STMAS - Thompson

Incoming SW Radiation ($W/m^{*}2$) 0000 WSMG Fcst VT 22-Sep-2012 1800 UTC

NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



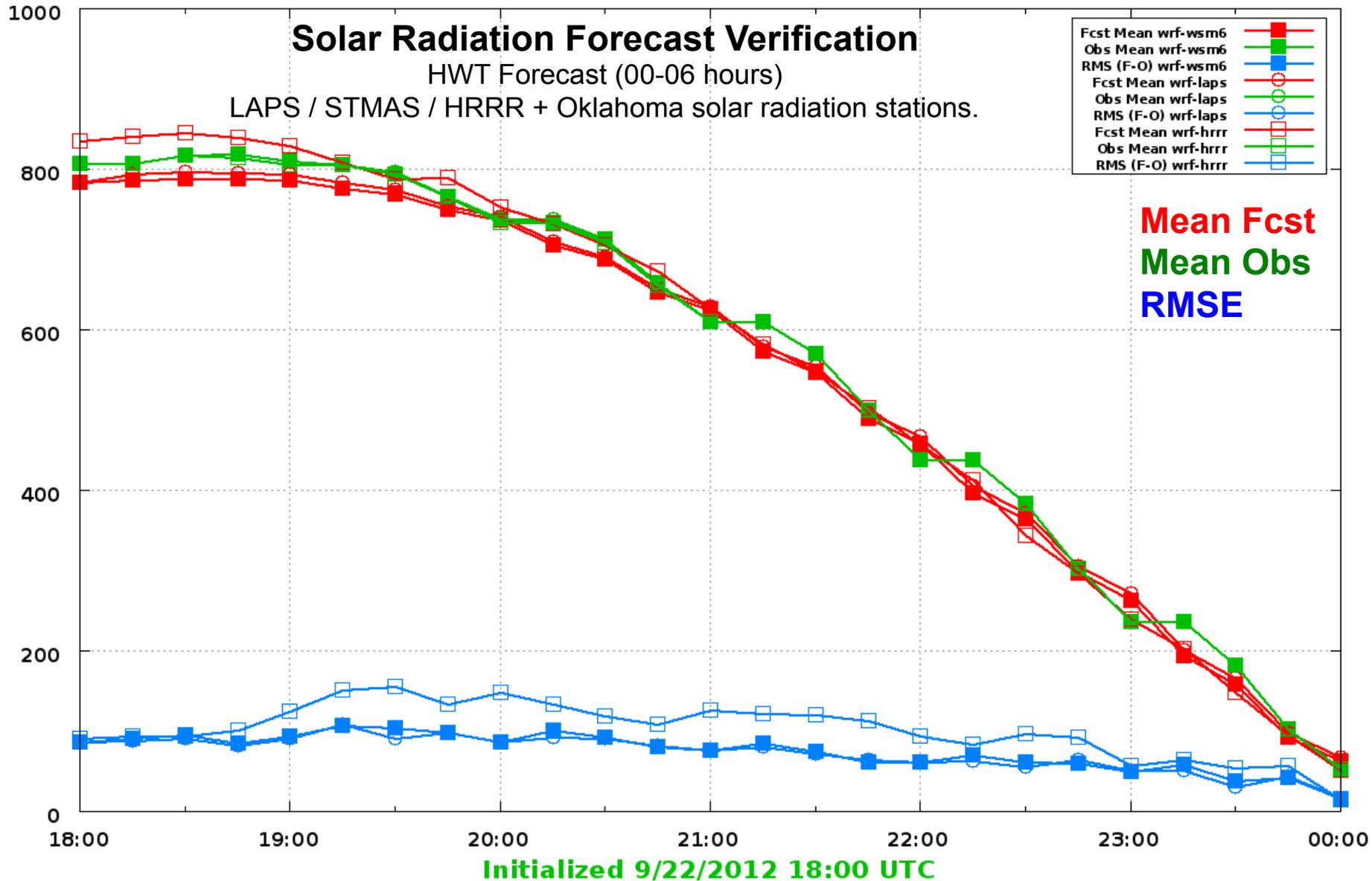
LAPS -Thompson

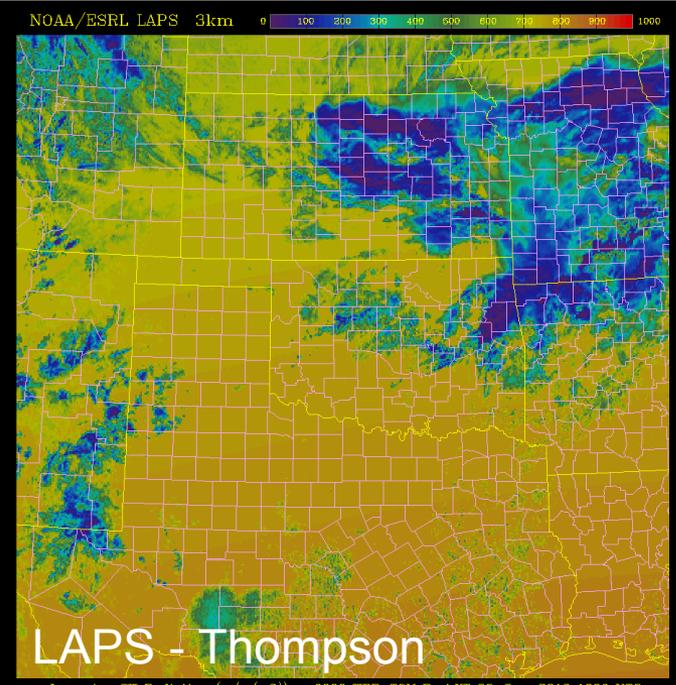
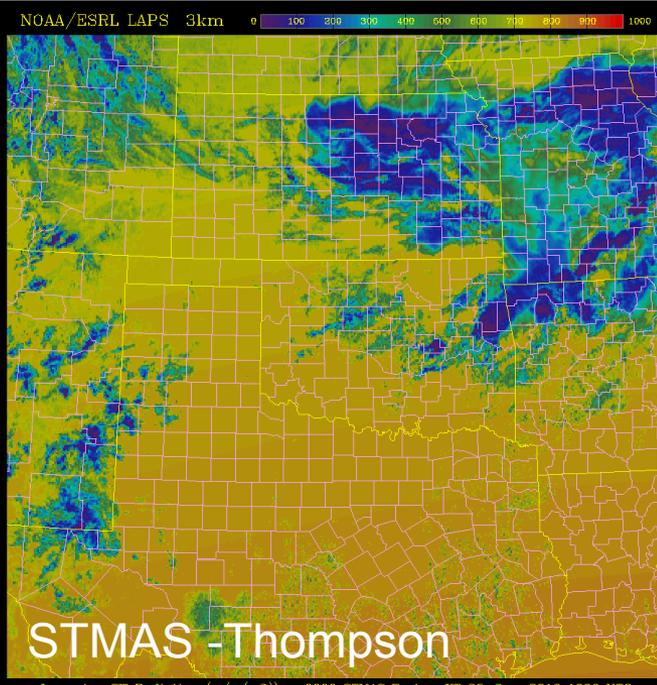
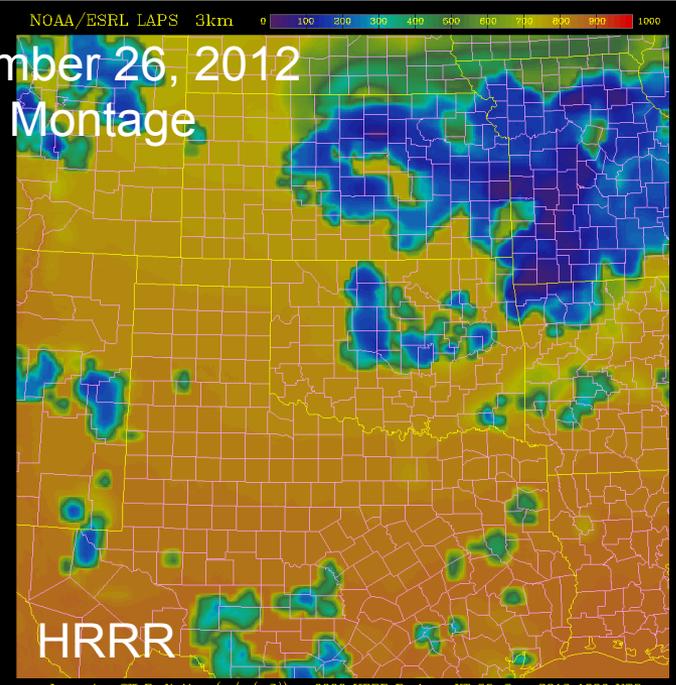
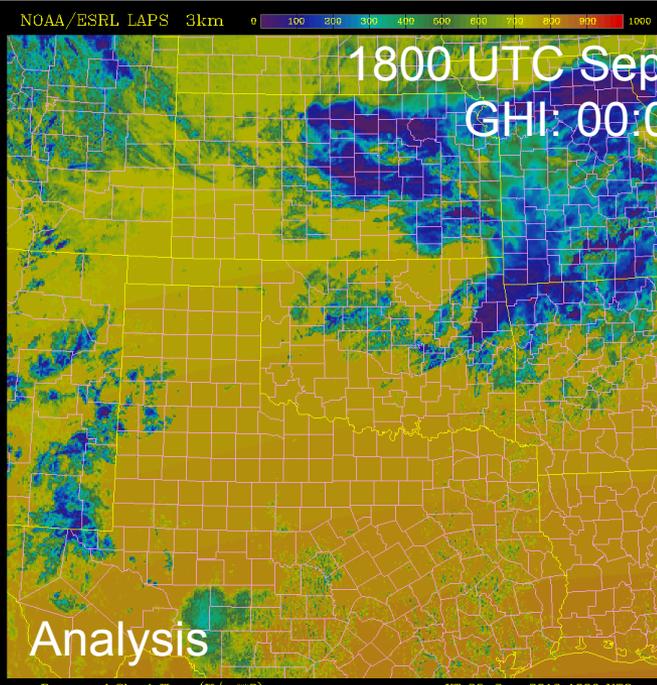
Incoming SW Radiation ($W/m^{*}2$) 0000 WRF-TOM Fcst VT 22-Sep-2012 1800 UTC

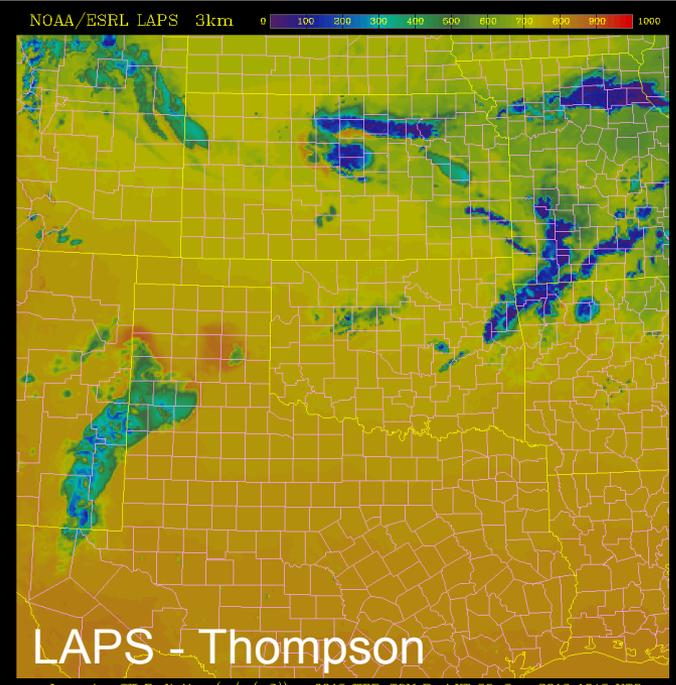
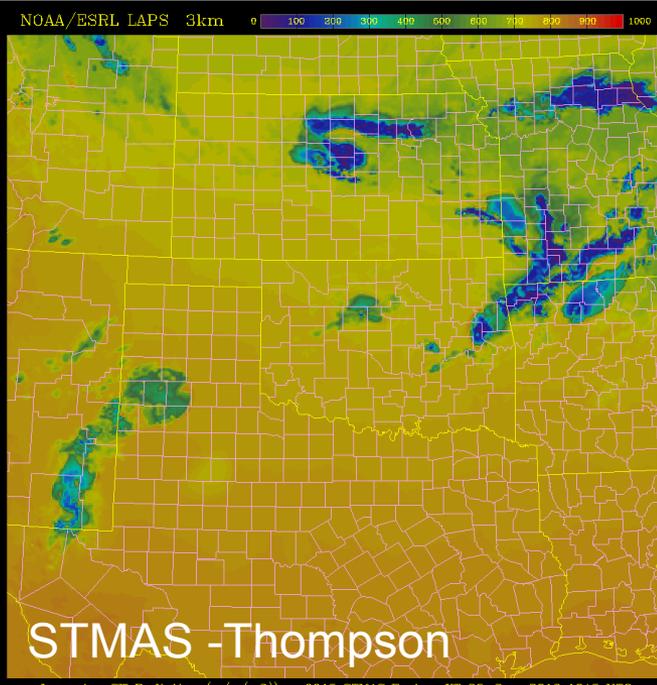
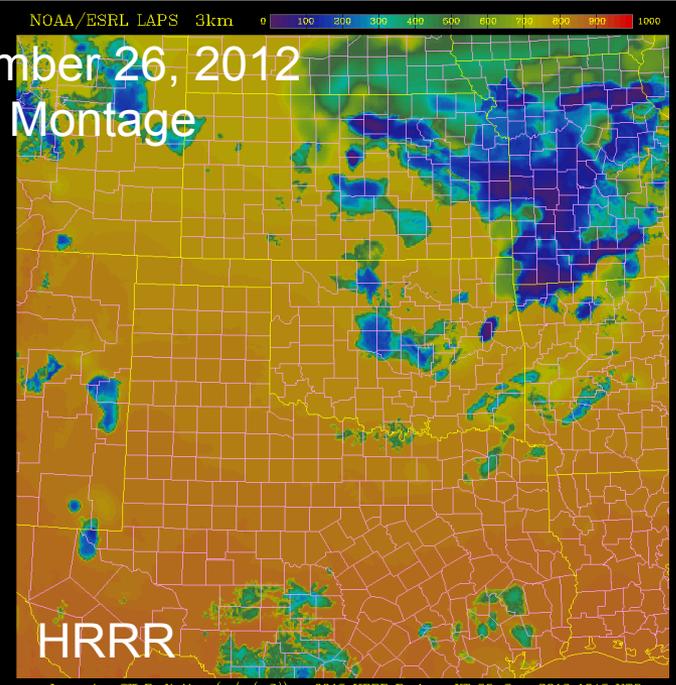
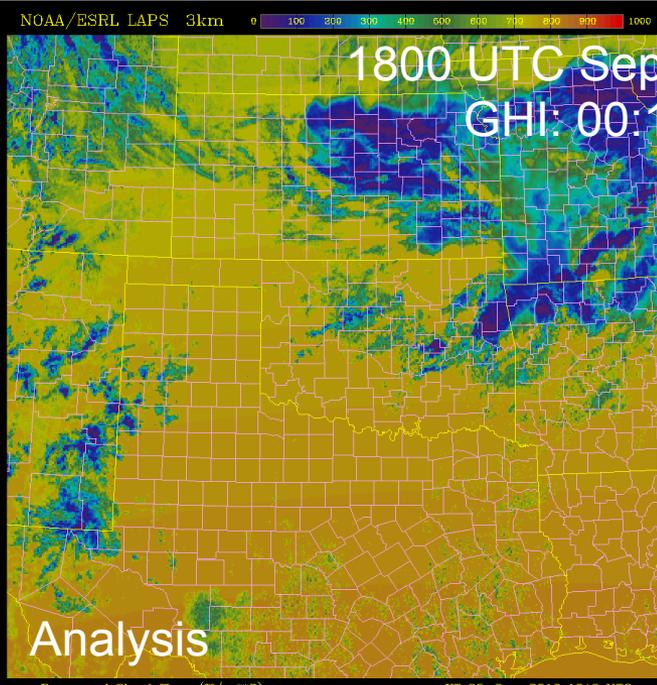


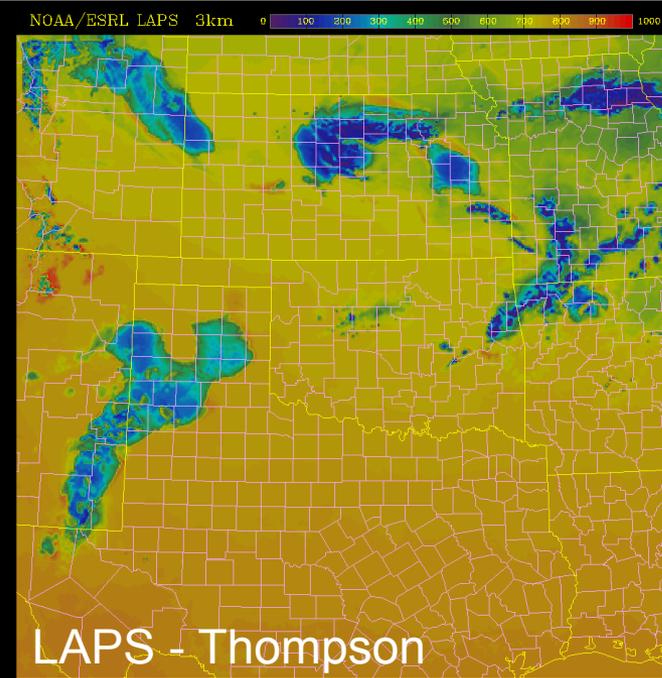
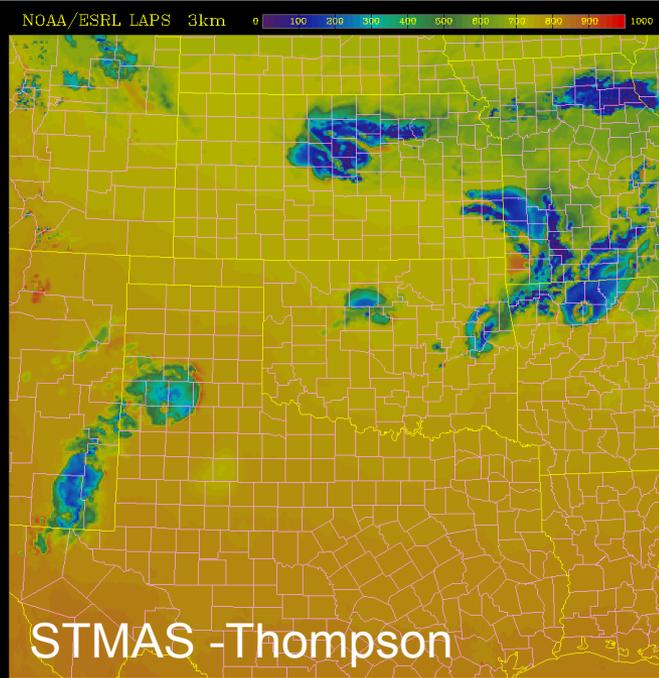
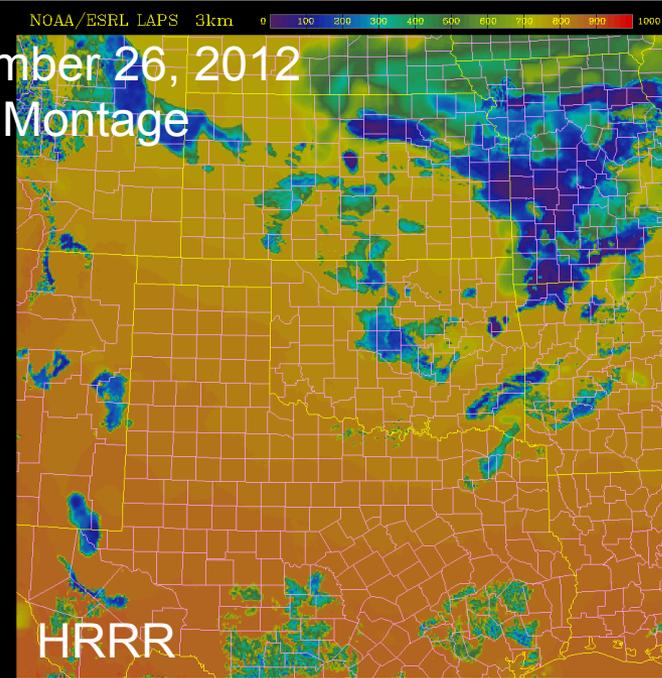
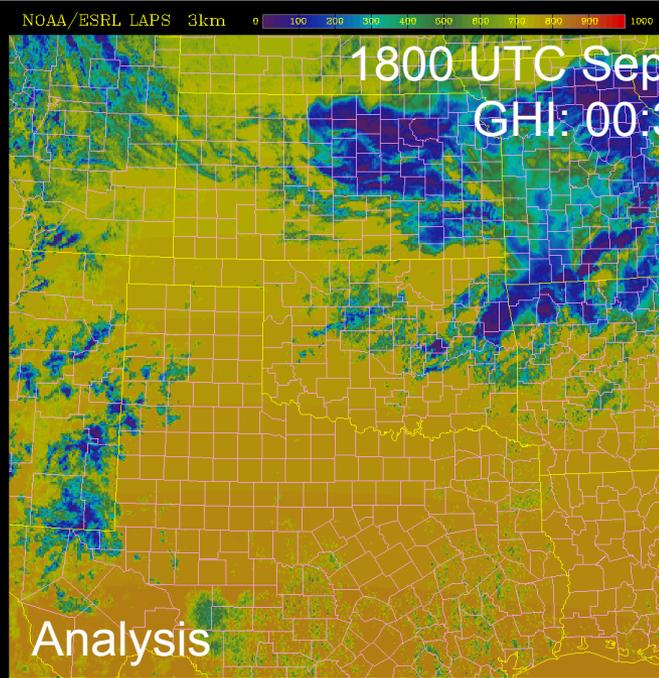
HRRR

Global Horizontal Irradiance Observed vs Forecast (stmas hwt domain)



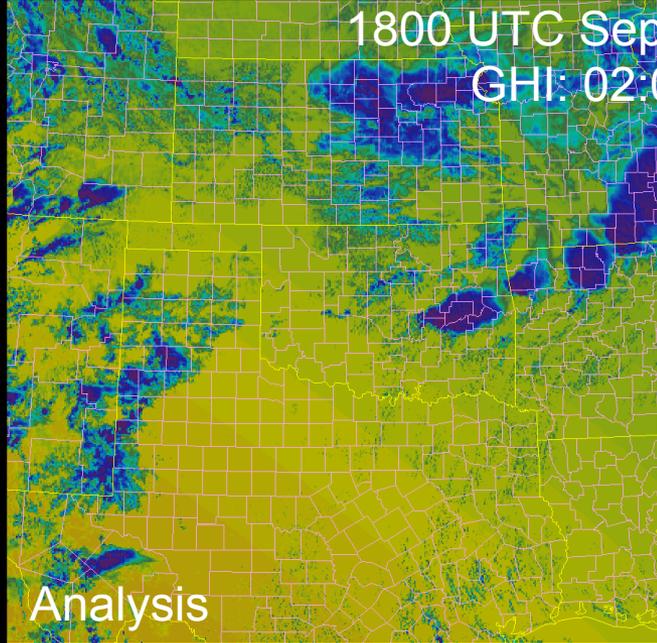






NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

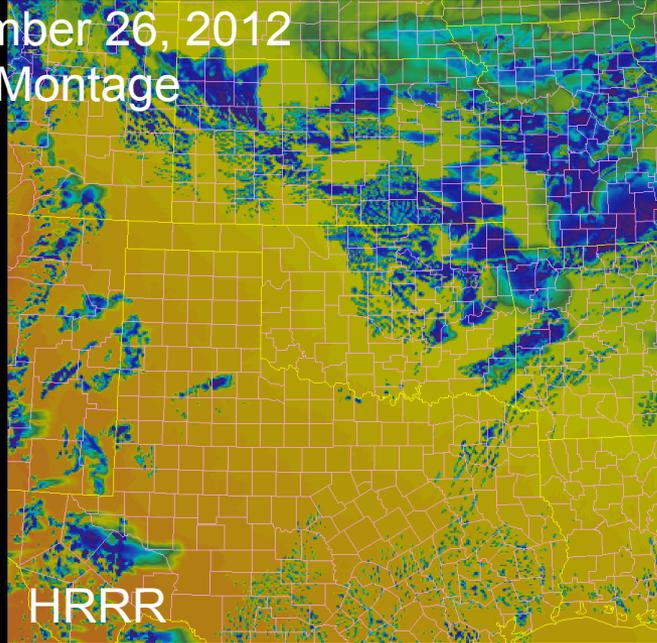
1800 UTC September 26, 2012
GHI: 02:00 Montage



Analysis

Downward Short Wave (W/m^2) VT 26-Sep-2012 2000 UTC

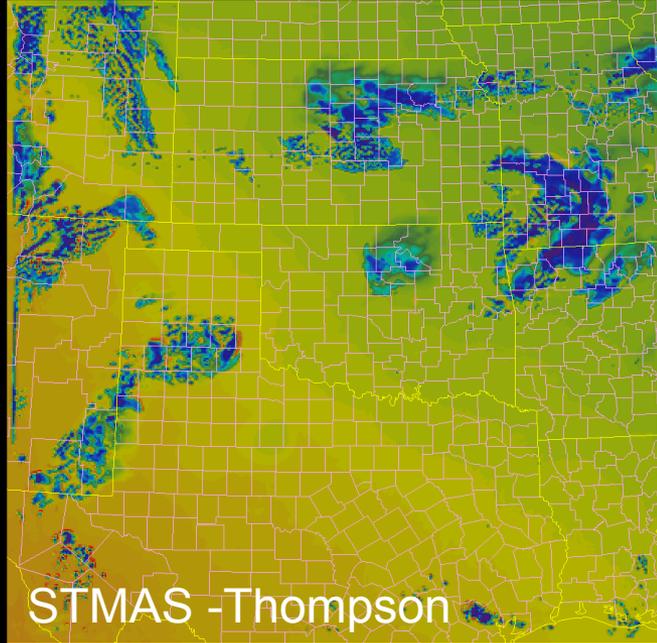
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



HRRR

Incoming SW Radiation (W/m^2) 0200 HRRR Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 2000 UTC

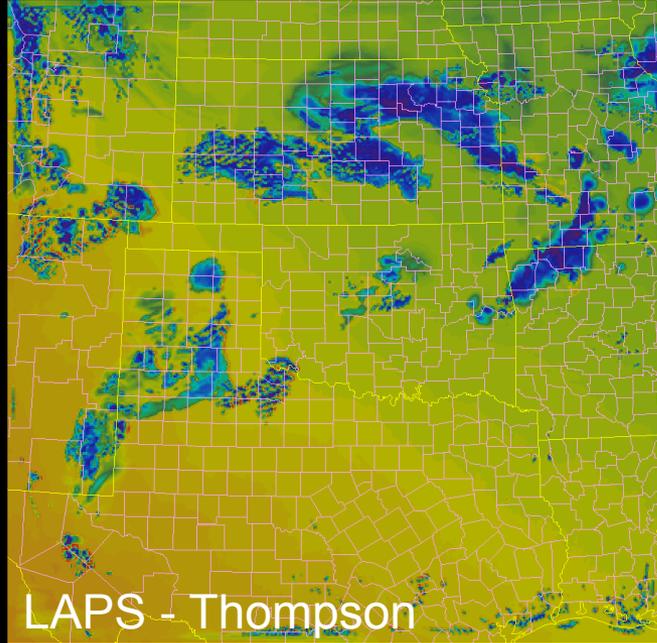
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



STMAS -Thompson

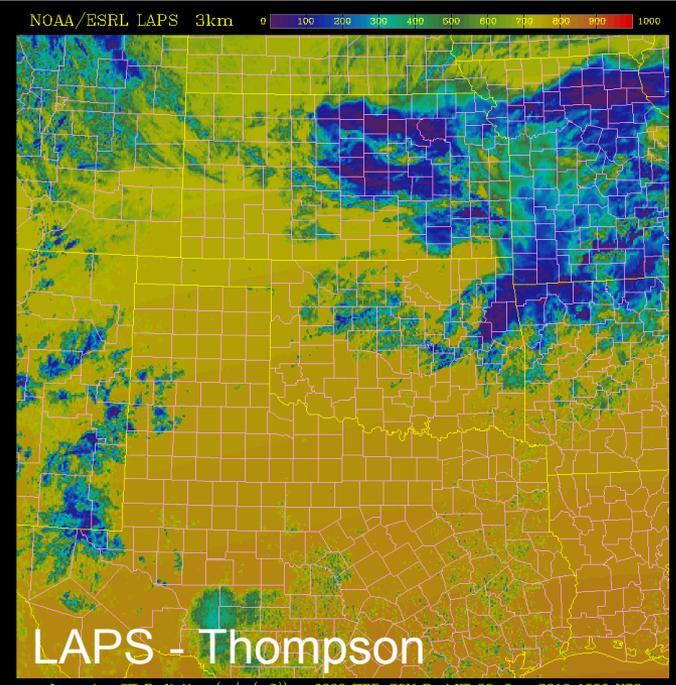
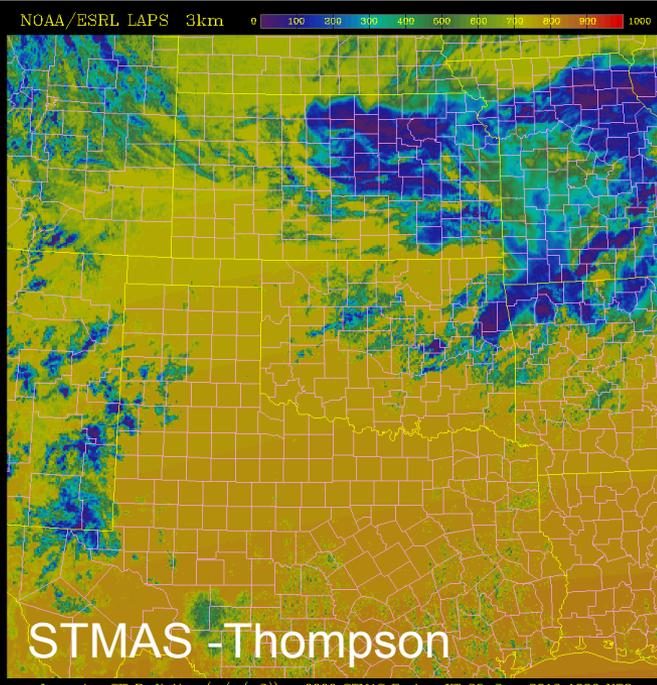
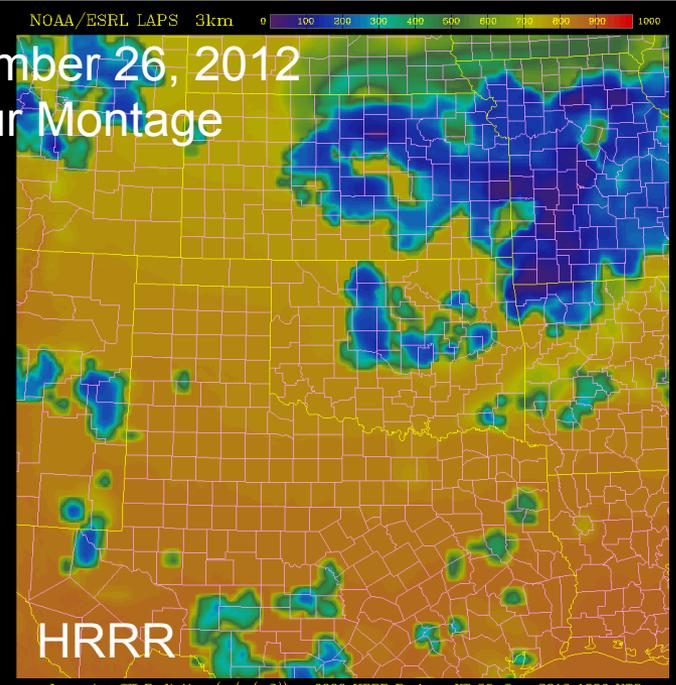
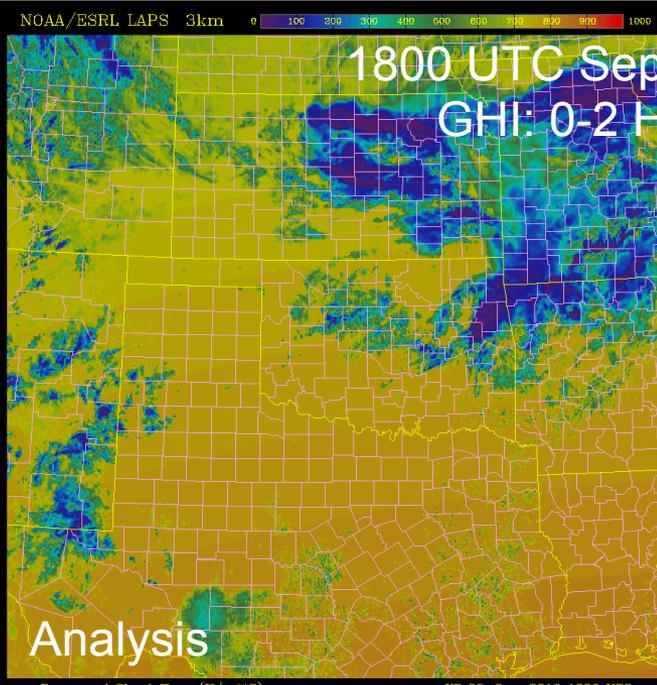
Incoming SW Radiation (W/m^2) 0200 STMAS Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 2000 UTC

NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



LAPS - Thompson

Incoming SW Radiation (W/m^2) 0200 WRF-TOM Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 2000 UTC

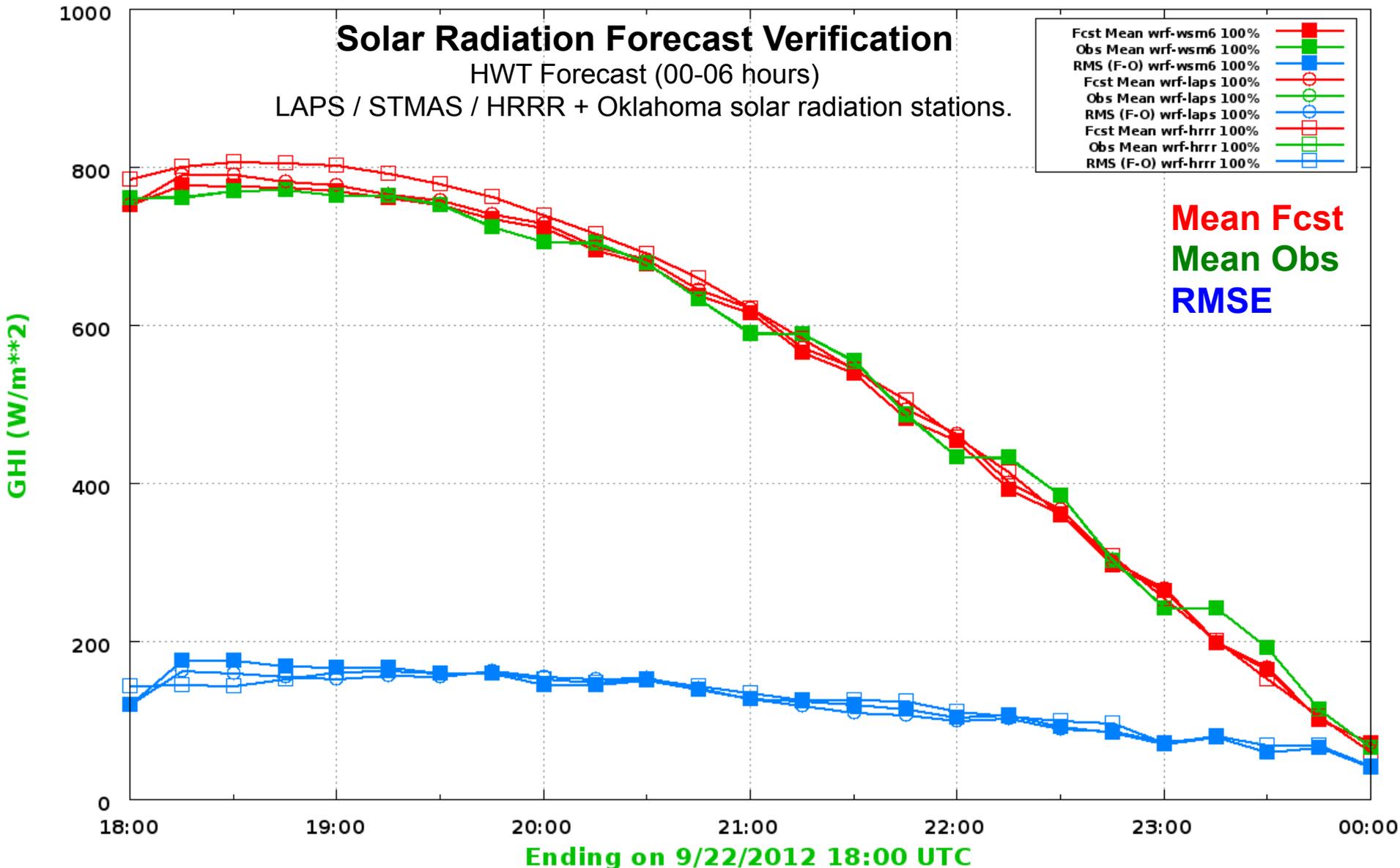


GHI Observed vs Forecast 7-day (stmas hwt domain)

Solar Radiation Forecast Verification

HWT Forecast (00-06 hours)

LAPS / STMAS / HRRR + Oklahoma solar radiation stations.



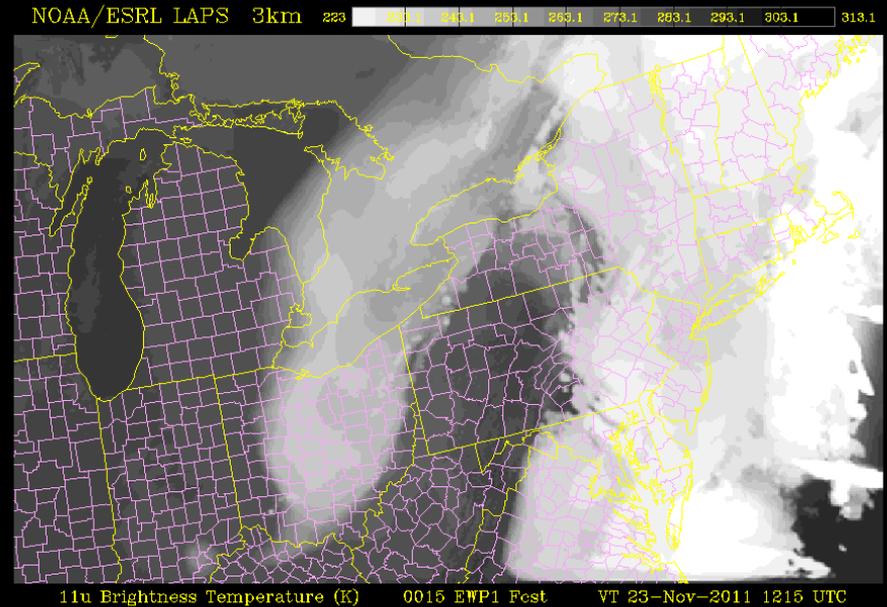
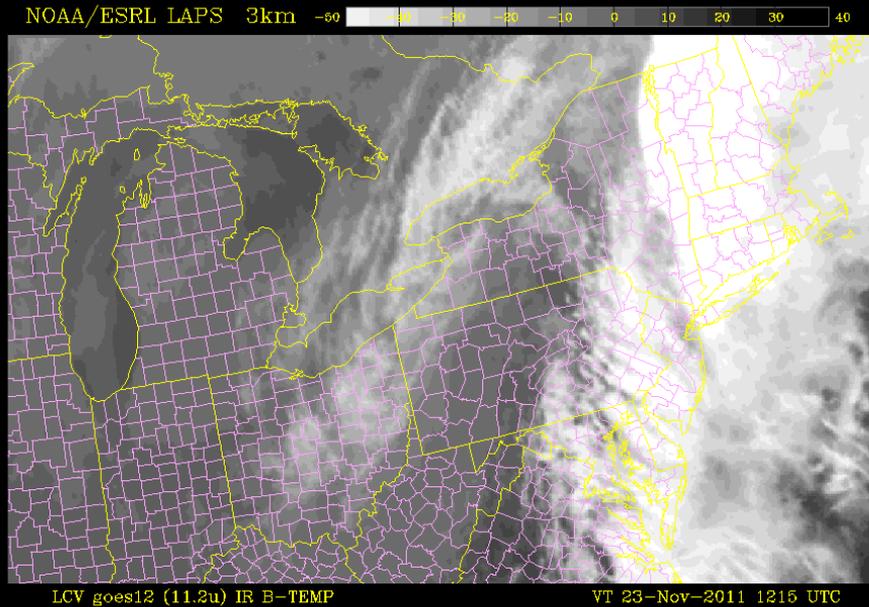
Forecast - Preliminary Results

- ❑ Clear sky cases are now being corrected for a high forecast bias in LAPS
 - Empirically determined bias correction from clear sky cases

- ❑ Cloudy cases sometimes show evidence of low bias from clouds that are too thick – this might also be bias corrected

- ❑ LAPS analysis can be utilized to provide a “zero-hour” forecast

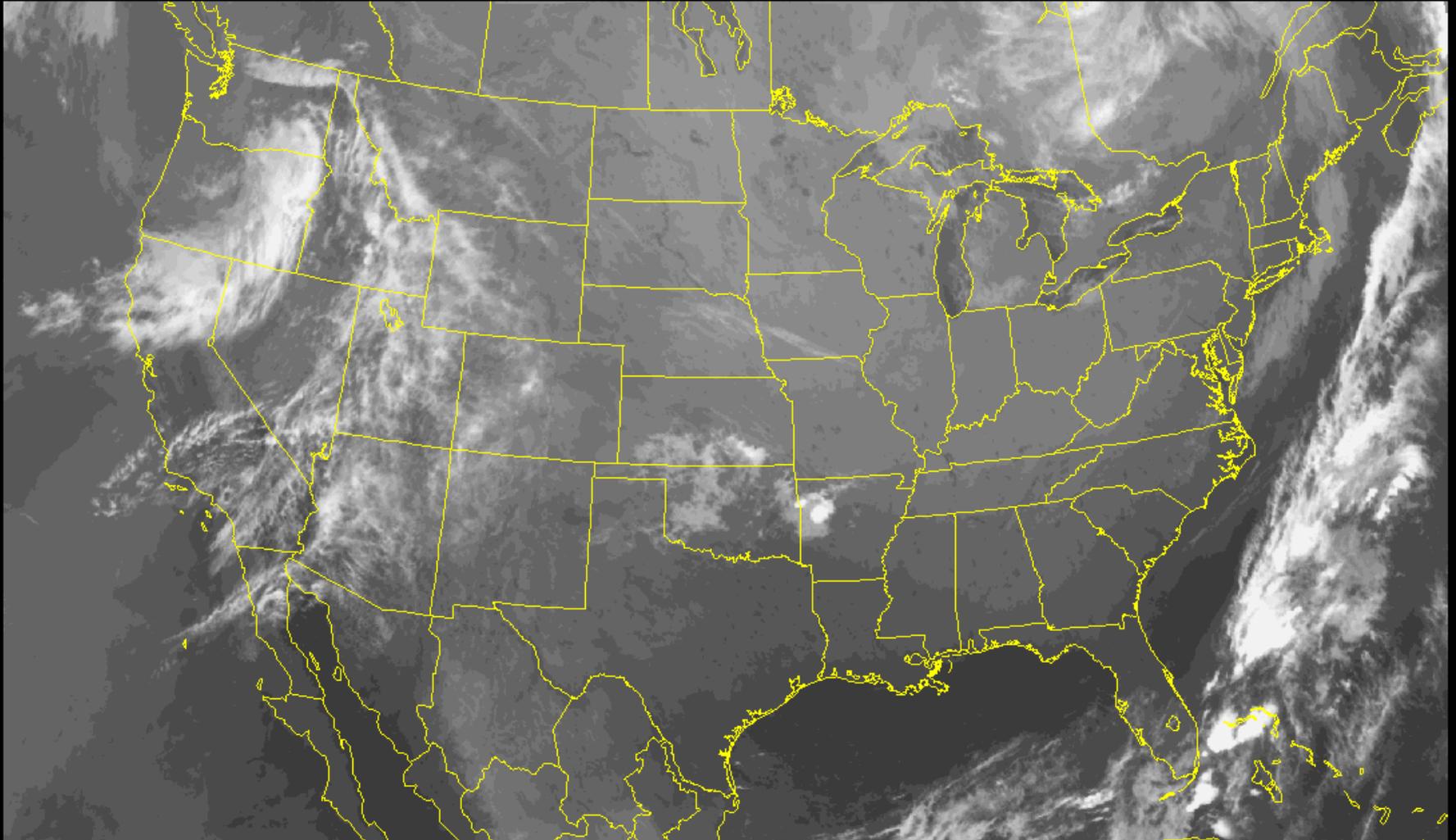
Simulated IR Satellite Forecast



- Simulated VIS also available – derived from cloud amount
- Forecasters are naturally familiar with satellite images
- Objective cloud forecast verification in place for IR sat

Simulated IR Satellite LAPS / WRF 6-Hr Forecast Verification

NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 40



LCV goes11 (11.2u) IR B-TEMP

VT 23-Sep-2012 1200 UTC

Forecast high clouds tend to be too thick

Cloud / Radiation Plans - Analysis

- ❑ Develop forward models for all data sources being used to more fully implement a variational approach
 - Set up constraints based on model microphysics and radiation packages (e.g. CRTM)
 - Will allow assimilation of pyranometers
 - May require improved consistency between these packages
 - Test using present algorithm as a benchmark

- ❑ Improve analysis radiation model to handle direct radiation
 - Start with simple model that can use clouds and aerosol optical depth (if available)

- ❑ Consider wavelengths of solar radiation measurements and PV arrays

Future Cloud / Radiation Plans - Forecast

- ❑ Test at 1km horizontal resolution and more vertical levels

- ❑ Improve Hot-Start Elements and model microphysics
 - More Variational Cloud / Moisture Analyses
 - Examine various WRF short-wave radiation options
 - Improvements in WRF Aerosols
 - Allow partial clouds with sub-saturation in model

- ❑ Add direct radiation forecast

Cloud / Radiation Plans - Verification

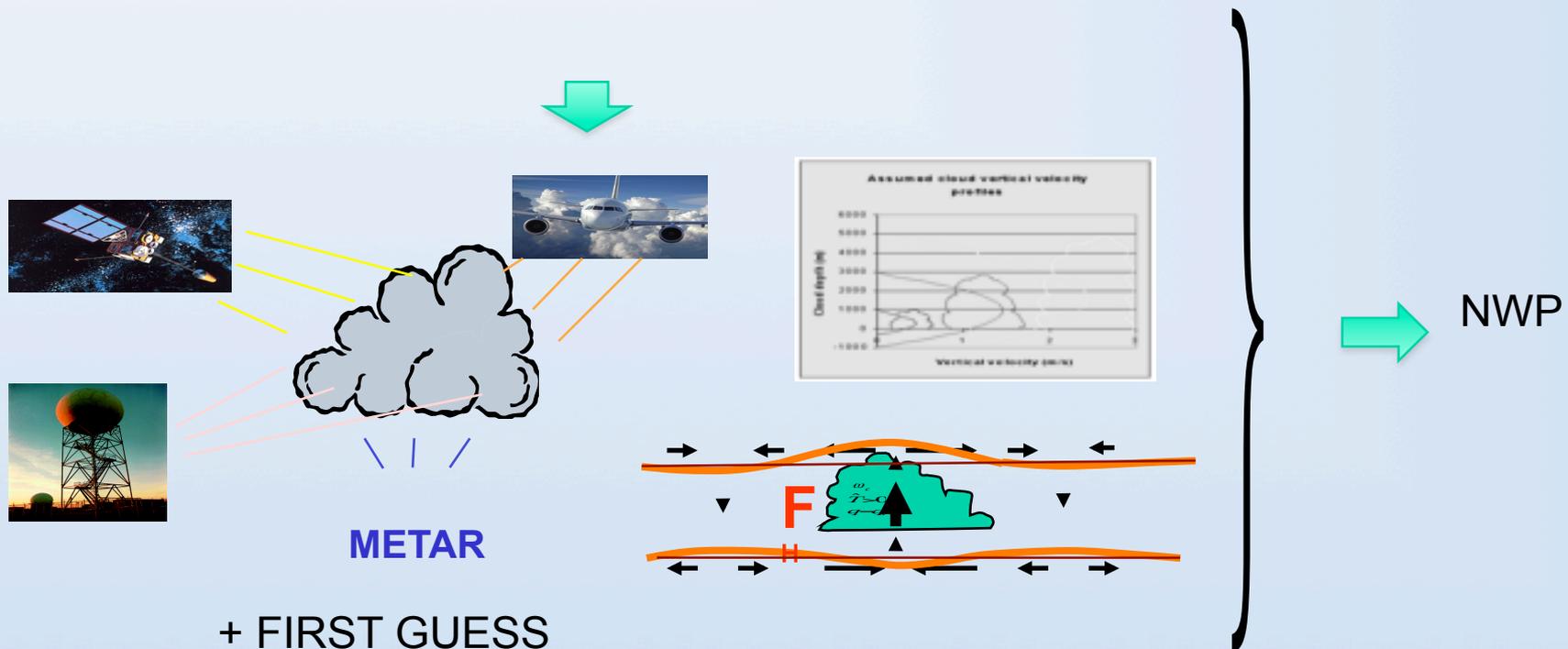
- ❑ Implementing 7 & 30 day verification scores with matched model runs

- ❑ Additional models for comparison / verification?

- ❑ Verify against various 2-D fields (in addition to IR sat)
 - Visible imagery and/or cloud fraction
 - Solar Radiation Analysis

VARIATIONAL HOT-START INITIALIZATION

- Minimization of LAPS variational cost function
(simultaneous analysis of multiple variables)
- Currently under development (see “Variational LAPS” talk by Yuanfu Xie)
- Subject to dynamical constraints and appropriate forward models



Thanks!

Questions?

More info online at...

<http://laps.noaa.gov/solar>